



Agricultural.

COMPARATIVE VALUE OF VEGETABLES.

We wish briefly to draw the attention of farmers to the value of hay, compared with the other crops for feeding of stock. An acre of hay yields one ton and a half of vegetable food. An acre of carrots or Swedish turnips, from ten to twenty tons; my fifteen tons, which is by no means an exaggerated estimate. It has been ascertained, three working horses, fifteen and a half hands high, consumed at the rate of two hundred and twenty-four pounds of hay per week, or five tons one thousand and forty-eight pounds of hay per year, besides twelve gallons of oats each per week, or seventy-eight bushels by the year. An unworried horse consumed at the rate of four and one quarter tons of hay by the year.

The produce therefore of nearly six acres of land is necessary to support a working horse by the year; but half an acre of carrots, at six hundred bushels to the acre, with the addition of chopped straw, while the season for their use lasts, will do as well if not better. These things do not admit of doubt. They have been subjects of exact trial.

It is believed that the value of a bushel of Indian corn in straw and meal, will keep a healthy horse in good condition a week. An acre of Indian corn which yields sixty bushels, will be ample for the support of a horse through the year.

Let the farmer then, consider whether it be better to maintain his horse upon the produce of half an acre of carrots, which can be cultivated at an expense not greatly exceeding the expense of half an acre of potatoes, or upon half an acre of rutabaga, or upon the grain produce of an acre of Indian corn, or on the other hand, upon the produce of six acres of his best land in hay and grain; for six acres will hardly do more than yield nearly six tons of hay and seventy bushels of oats. The same economy might be successfully introduced into the feeding of our cattle and sheep.

These facts deserve the particular attention of farmers who are desirous of improving their pecuniary condition. It is obvious how much would be gained by the cultivation of which is here suggested; how much more stock could be raised. How much the dairy produce might be increased; and how the means of enriching the land and improving the cultivation, would be constantly extending and accumulating. But where we find, on a farm of two hundred acres, that the farmer cultivates only two acres of potatoes, one acre of rutabaga, and perhaps a quarter of an acre of carrots, we call this "getting along" in the common phrase; but we can hardly dignify it with the name of farming.—*Coleman's Report.*

Clover Seed.—A gentleman has just arrived from Georgia (Asia), who has brought with him a new seed and seedling clover seed, from Buckhara, which he is going to submit to Mr. London. According to the accounts of the most celebrated travelers who have visited that distant and important country, which is equal in climate to that of Great Britain, all grains, herbs, and vegetables distinguish themselves by their gigantic growth. The clover seed just imported, grows to the enormous height of twelve to fifteen feet, and can be cut every month. But this is not the only valuable property of this most extraordinary production of the fertile kingdom. Out of the stem a strong is prepared which is highly esteemed in the distant region of which it is a native, that preference is given to it over all other sorts. Should the plant succeed in England, and of which there can be but little doubt, it will form a new era, by rendering this country independent of foreign supplies of clover seed. It is fortunate that it has arrived in time to be tried this year. It must be sown in April. It is said that each grain will produce 800,000 seeds.—*London Globe.*

IMPORTANT NEWS.

THE NEWS BY THE GREAT WESTERN.

We were able on Saturday morning to announce the return of this fine steamer ship and give a hasty summary of the news brought by her.—This news, however, embracing as it does, a rapid succession of events connected with the resignation and reinstatement of the Ministry, who have for years past directed the destinies of the English nation, another outbreak in Paris, and the appointment by Louis PHILIPPE of a new cabinet, is so important, that we cannot refrain from devoting our reading columns to-day almost exclusively to placing it more fully before our readers.

It appears that on the resignation of the Melbourne ministry, the British Queen sought the counsel of the Duke of Wellington on the organization of a new Cabinet, and that he, probably from advancing years and satiated ambition, declining to act again a more active part, advised that the charge should be undertaken by his political friend Sir Robert Peel, who speedily formed a new ministry, consisting of the principle members of the last Tory Government. A difficulty however then occurred as to the ladies of the Queen's household, whatever the London papers of Whig politics may assert—was composed almost exclusively of the wives or relations of Sir Robert's political opponents. He therefore asked the power of removing them, (without, as he subsequently asserted, the intention of exercising it to the Queen's personal inconvenience) which she refused as being contrary to usage and repugnant to her feelings. His resignation of the trust reposed in him by the Queen, and the reinstatement of the Melbourne administration followed.

We regret that it is impossible for us to find space for a full report of the long speeches made in relation to these occurrences, by Lord Melbourne and the Duke of Wellington in the House of Lords, and Lord J. Russell and Sir Robert Peel in the House of Commons. An abstract of them from the *London Times*, will however be found below.

The Whig press in England, of course denounce the conduct of Sir Robert Peel, and appear to have succeeded in enlisting the popular feeling to a very considerable extent, in favor of the stand taken by the Queen. Her sex, her youth, and the delicacy of the point in dispute, render this not unusual, yet perhaps, the truth is, that the Tory party were not willing to enter office without the means of retaining it permanently and of exercising a commanding influence over the direction of many important events, which may speedily be expected to take place. Such for instance,

as the selection of the future husband of the Queen. It is but in the ordinary course of things, that those immediately surrounding her should have an important influence in deciding her choice, and that her court is at present constituted, this choice would be adverse from the views of the Tory party, and perhaps preclude them for a long time, from the chance of regaining the direction of the politics of England.

It appears that had Sir Robert Peel come into power, his determination was to make every effort to conduct the business of the country with the aid of the present parliament, and failing in that, to have dissolved it and had recourse to a new election. What measures Lord Melbourne will take to obtain a larger majority than that which he had on the Jamaica question, has not been divulged. It is probably however, that a change will take place in the heads of some of the departments, to which he will call more influential men and popular men than the present incumbents, and that he will endeavor to conciliate the radical party, the defection of some of whom, led to his late resignation.

Riots continued to break out in many parts of England and Wales, instigated by the Chartists; but as they are not of an alarming character, and are speedily put down by the yeomanry cavalry of the counties where they occur, with the assistance of a few regulars, we make no extracts concerning them.

The position of the money market and commercial affairs of England still appear to us such as to render great prudence necessary in those here who are liable to be affected by it.

In turning our attention to France we have in the first place to regret the failure—from some to an inexplicable cause—of letters from our Correspondents in Paris, and must therefore have recourse to our files of papers for intelligence from that country.

M. Mauguin's motion in the Chambers of deputies for an address to the Crown to form an administration forthwith, was adopted in principle by a very large majority, one part of it however which entreated him to choose for ministers "able, national and honest men," was rejected by an immense vote, only 40 members having risen to support it. Scarcely had this question been decided, when a serious disturbance or *couette* most unexpectedly broke out in Paris, of which we publish below the most condensed account we have met with. It is only necessary to add, that all the letters from Paris concur in stating that the population generally were totally unconnected with it, and that they evinced a complete indifference to what was going on, refraining from either joining the insurgents, or resisting them. The National Guard and the troops of the line acted effectually in putting down the insurgents, and as long as these evince this spirit Louis Philippe has nothing to fear from such attempts. A new ministry, of which we gave the names of the members on Saturday, was formed at this period, and it seems to be fully believed in all quarters that the King has succeeded again in effecting all the objects he had in view.

Great commercial distress still prevades many of the provincial towns in France. M. Jauges, of Paris, the great Carlist Banker, had failed, owing 1,500,000 francs, and it is added that it is notorious, another banking firm is tottering to which the Bank of France lately advanced 2,500,000 francs.—*N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.*

From the New York Courier and Enquirer.
FRONTIER TROUBLES.—COL. WORTH AND THE BROCKVILLE AUTHORITIES.

The Montreal Herald of Friday, contains a tirade violently explosive against Col. Worth, for his conduct in the recent affair at Brockville.—We have already published a brief account of the matter, but the following details, which we copy from the *Times* and *Advertiser* of Ogdensburg, cannot fail to be read with interest:

On Friday the 17th instant, the schooner G. S. Weeks, Turner, master, laden with merchandise from Oswego, consigned to Morrisstown, Brockville, and Ogdensburg, put into the port of Brockville for the purpose of discharging that part of her cargo consigned to the place. The usual papers were sent to the Collector, and the deputy gave a permit to unload the merchandise consigned to that place.

Among the deck freight was a six pound cannon, belonging to the state of New York, and shipped by the Commissary General for the Artillery Company of this place, under command of A. B. James, Esq. On the discovery of the gun, some of the over-loyal subjects of Brockville rallied in considerable force, and manifested a disposition to seize the gun. The captain and crew resisted, and as the weight of the gun was considerable, the Captain and his men were enabled to retain the property till Col. Duncan Fraser, Collector of the District, distinguished by a valiant and safe attack upon the Steamboat United States, not long since, came up and joined his aid to the mob by taking possession of the whole property, marked with the brand of conquest, and the victors paraded the streets in triumphal procession, firing the new gun, &c.

The steamboat United States carried up the facts of the case to Col. Worth, on Friday evening, and with characteristic promptitude he came to the rescue, arrived at 4 o'clock P. M. on Saturday. He sent a respectful inquiry to the Collector, asking on what grounds the schooner was detained. The deputy stated in reply, that he could give no answer in the absence of his principal, but several of the authorities of Brockville came off, and Col. Worth, was surprised to find that the vessel was detained without any color of irregularity in her papers and without the allegation of any impropriety on the part of the captain.

Col. Worth then discovered that it was a most infamous outrage without plausible pretext of any kind, and expressed his opinion freely to the Brockville authorities, and signified his determination to rescue the property. Col. Marshall an efficient sort of a man, attempted to justify on the ground of the gun, but Col. Worth would listen to no such grounds. The Brockvillians became alarmed by this interview, and efforts were made to find some cause of complaint against the vessel. Fixed ammunition was carried on board several times, showing them that he was a tolerable hand to detect contraband articles. Col. Marshall placed a guard of thirty regulars over the schooner, all that were stationed at the place.

Saturday evening Col. Worth came down to Prescott and made peremptory demand of Col. Fraser for the release of the schooner and her cargo. The answer was delayed till 10 o'clock on Sunday.

At the hour appointed the collector sent his answer, saying that the vessel and its cargo would be given up, but expressing a doubt whether the gun could be obtained from the mob. Upon the receipt of this note Col. Worth sent another peremptory demand for all the property.

Col. Worth had previously ordered Captain Turner to make no movement with the vessel till ev-

ery thing was placed on board in the same state as when taken.

Col. Worth had his vessel ranged alongside the schooner, and every thing in readiness, with matches lit to blow the first spark into a flame, that would be likely to convince the rioters and their officers, that war, of which the redoubtable Canadian Loyalists have spoken so freely, was a game two can play at. In this state of things matters remained for four or five hours, when collision was momentarily expected. The fort and block house were in the hands of the people who carried on these proceedings. They formed their lines, manned the block house, and had all the arrangements for the engagement made, but they found that Col. Worth did not quail, that he had come prepared to burn powder and exchange metal with them, and they wisely after long delay, concluded that prudence was the better part of valor, and saved their ammunition for a more fitting occasion.

At about four o'clock in the afternoon, a steamboat arrived from Kingston with British regulars on board, which the magistrates of Brockville had prudently called to their aid. By this reinforcement Col. Marshall was enabled to arrest David Mair, Jones Hubbel, and an innkeeper by the name of Powell, who were the ring leaders, of the gang and send them to the guard house.

Col. Worth's patience having by this time become exhausted, he notified them that he would wait no longer for the peaceable delivery of the property, and when they found that there was an end to all hopes of further delay, or intimidation, they made the most marked haste to reship the cannon and release the prize.

In addition to this violence, there was the most gross insolence of language used towards the officers whom Col. Worth sent on shore on his first arrival, and many other things too disgraceful to mention.

It may be proper to say that Col. Worth expresses the opinion that the civil magistrates of Brockville acted in good faith, and commendable zeal in their efforts to restore order and procure the restoration of the property.

From the New Orleans Courier of May 30.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

The United States Cutter Woodbury, arrived this morning, brings intelligence from Tampico to the 18th inst. and from Vera Cruz and Mexico to the 10th.

From Tampico the news is that the Centralists under General Arista were within fifteen miles of the city, and it was believed would enter the place without resistance. One American, one English, and one French sloop of war were lying at anchor near Tampico, and the merchants of those nations had sent off the most valuable parts of their effects on board the vessels of war, fearing lest the Mexican soldiers might be allowed to pillage the place, after taking possession. Business was at a stand at Tampico, and many people had left the place.

From Vera Cruz, we learn that the Texian Minister to Mexico, was received with gross insults, and not allowed to proceed to the capital.

From the capital, we learn that Gen. Urrea has been taken and carried there wounded. Santa Anna was received with the most extravagant demonstrations of joy. It is said in the papers that he is taking the most active measures to recruit soldiers, and fill up the army skeletons. An official report gives the number authorized by law, viz: 9,600 cavalry, 3000 artillery, and 26,000 infantry. It appears the number actually under arms is little over one-third of the force called for by law, say 2,500 artillery, 3,900 cavalry, and about 8,000 infantry.

President Bustamante issued a proclamation on the 4th inst. in which he called on the people of the internal provinces, and those of the State of Tamaulipas, to submit and rally under the central government. He points to the Totonacs and savages on the eastern frontiers of Mexico as the only real foes of the country against whom the Mexicans may gratify their military ardor. This proclamation shows that Bustamante is seeking to gain over the Federalists by fair words, and that he is rather unwilling to adopt the violent measures of Santa Anna.

The accounts from the different cities and States of the interior of Mexico, as published in the papers of the capital, warrant the conclusion that tranquility reigned, and no disposition was felt to oppose the central Government. It may possibly happen that a collision will take place between Bustamante and Santa Anna for the supreme power, but it is evident that the liberal party in Mexico has been silenced for years to come.

The Woodbury brought \$30,472 in specie

JAMAICA.

Extract from a letter of an intelligent gentleman of New Haven, Connecticut, who has recently spent some time at Jamaica.

"But the blacks, how shall I describe them, a most miserable class, and growing worse every day; you will see them lying in the sun with hardly any covering; and as they can obtain for one day's labor enough to support them for three or four, they work only when the spirit moves."

"The island is fast going back to its original state; since the emancipation, the blacks will not labor with any steadiness, and the planters can make no dependence upon their crop. In conversation, last evening, with one of the most intelligent of the emancipationists, he said he was willing to acknowledge that the system had not worked as he expected it would; and that a great error had been committed. There seems to be but one opinion here, and that is, that the planters will have to abandon the plantations. One estate here which formerly yielded an income of £10,000 per annum, will not produce this year over seventeen tierces of coffee, and there is at present no estimating the deficiency of the sugar crop."

"The blacks will agree to work for one price until they cut the cane, and when it is down, they will leave it unless the planters will pay some 50 or 100 per cent, more per day; if the cane remains after cutting more than two days before grinding, it is soured and spoiled; and as there is no dependence to be placed upon the blacks, a whole crop may be spoiled in a day. The value of a plantation is now merely nominal; in some instances they are valued at half their former value—but I presume there are no purchasers at any price.—The slaves that have been emancipated still live on the estates where they belonged, and cultivate the ground formerly allotted them. This enables them to live without much extra labor. The planters are now holding meetings to devise some way to get out of their difficulties. It appears that the British Government have not been so well informed as they should have been through their officials; but measures are in train to collect and embody the information from the different estates in the island, which, when published, will give the facts, and completely contradict those statements which represent the new system as operating favorably."

RED RIVER RAFT.

Extract from a letter of H. M. SHREVE, superintendent of the improvement of the Red river, to the Chief Engineer, dated

St. Louis, May 19, 1839.

Sir: I have to inform the Department that I have this day returned from Red River Raft, and that on my arrival at that place, I found a raft recently formed at the same point where the lodgment was made in June and July, last year. The former accumulation had been removed, and the navigation was open from the 15th February to the 13th of April. At the latter date the river was unusually high, which brought down an immense quantity of timber.

The channel through the original location of the great raft not being sufficiently wide to allow the largest trees to pass, it formed a raft of 2,150 yards in length, which completely closed the channel and suspended the navigation. At the time there were two steamboats above, and five below, bound up, all with full freights.

I remained at the works until the 4th instant, when the raft was again entirely removed and the navigation open. The work will be continued to the first day of June, by which time the river will be so improved as probably to prevent a re-accumulation during the spring and summer, as there will not be a large amount of timber remaining above in a situation to be brought down by any freshet that may occur this season.

The channel in the river is very much improved within the last twelve months, but will require a boat every year for some three years yet to come, as well as considerable labor to stop up the bayous that carry off the water, which must be confined to the original channel to effect the object of improving the navigation in a permanent manner, a plan which I will submit in my report of the operations for the year.

I am, sir, &c.
HENRY M. SHREVE, Superintendent.
Col. Jos. G. TOTTEN,
Chief Engineer, Washington.

MEXICAN NEWS.

Defeat of the Federalists—Execution of Gen. Mexico.

We have just received, by the schooner Waiter, Captain Delville, arrived this morning from Vera Cruz, papers and correspondence, which we will publish on Monday. It will be seen, by the extracts of the above mentioned letters, that the execution of General Mexico is but too true.

VERA CRUZ, May 16, 1839.

I have just learned, from an undoubted source, that General Mexico received the most humiliating insults from Santa Anna. Some few moments before his death, he had been ordered to be shot with his back turned to the soldiery, as a traitor to his country. This he refused, and he was then murdered in a yard, Santa Anna gratifying a personal vengeance.

Extract of another letter of May 16.

By the schooner, Water Witch, you have, no doubt, been apprised of the defeat of the Federal army, and the death of General Mexico. We are assured that he died a hero. Urrea and his company have taken flight: they are gone, it is said, to rejoin the remainder of their troops at Tampico. Bustamante and Arista are marching on this point: there is no doubt of their success. Their plan has been defeated by the taking of Puebla, where they had ramifications, but which have now been entirely overthrown.—*Louisiana.*

MR. T. W. LEIGH.

We yesterday referred to a letter from Mississippi, giving an account of the condition of Mr. Thomas W. Leigh, six days after the severe wound received by him. We now make an extract from a letter of later date, with which we have been favored by a friend.

"NEW ORLEANS, May 24, 1839."

"I write this by express, to give you the truth relative to an affair of which you will have already got early rumors. At Woodville, Miss., about ten days since, Thomas W. Leigh was shot down in the street by one Fielding Davis—his wound was desperate, and he was prematurely published as dead. But this is not yet the fact. We know that on Tuesday the 21st, some eight days after it had occurred, he was alive, and thought likely to survive. Communicate this to all his friends, as the latest account. He was wounded in the spine, and it is thought by Dr. Harrison, a physician of this place, a great friend of T. L.'s who went up yesterday, that the bone was struck and has pressed in the marrow. We hear that his lower extremities were completely paralyzed for the present by the wound in the spinal marrow, but the rest of his system was free of fever, and virtually well. Dr. H. hopes to restore him completely, or to prolong his days, though with disabled limbs."

"As to the cause and manner of the affair, do not believe a word of what you may read as coming from the Natchez Courier, unfavorable to T. L. The account we rely on, of respectable eye-witnesses, of Mr. Moore his second, and others, is, that Mr. Leigh was not the assailant, (no one abhors street-fights more than L.) that he was not armed, except with a sheathed sword-cane, when, at the entrance into his own chamber, which adjoined the Post office a gun was twice snapped at him by Davis. He then advanced on Davis, who struck him down with the gun and retreated. L. regained his feet, and pursued the other with sword now drawn, stumbled at the gutter, and being down, Davis with a pistol shot him across the back! The quarrel arose out of a newspaper article, which begot a challenge to the editor of L., but no duel followed. The scrutiny into the matter before the Grand Jury by some officious member, led to the imprisonment of recalcitrant witnesses; then Leigh's offended feelings towards the foreman and his brother, &c., which begot a general division into parties—insults and boxing succeeded, and Davis was induced by a series of circumstances, to arm himself with a double barreled gun and to announce his intent to shoot T. L. Heaven knows who is to blame least, but in the immediate affair I am satisfied that T. L. was not the assailant in the street fight. He is a fine fellow, though too susceptible; and we should owe him the meed of a tear, if so barbarous a fate shall indeed despatch him."

Extraordinary Arrival.—New Era in Steam Navigation.—Yesterday morning the people on the Battery were astonished to see a long, low, piratical, rakish, black looking schooner stealing her way up through Buttermilk Channel towards the East River. Some imagined her one thing—some another, and scarcely one thought correctly.—They had not the slightest idea of her being the little iron steamer Robert F. Stockton, from England. But it was her, and she did present the most singular and non-descript appearance. She is commanded by John R. Crane, Esq., long and favorably known as a sea captain out of this port. The R. F. S. sailed from London early in April,

and has been forty-five days in crossing the Atlantic. She is but 35 tons burthen, 71 feet long, 10 feet beam—is schooner rigged, and carries the way under sail.

Although Capt. Crane experienced head winds nearly all the way and passed through several terrific gales, he did not lose a sail or even a yard. When the wind was fair she easily formed eight miles per hour, and she behaved entire passage remarkably well.

We visited her yesterday afternoon and enjoyed her throughout. When in Liverpool, she had several times attended one of the experiments of her power and capabilities. The principle on which she is constructed is entirely new, the success of her trials on the Mersey and Thames have fully and satisfactorily proved its utility to the scientific of England, the immense advantages the screw paddle will be in Ocean Navigation.—*N. Y. Herald.*

American Stock in England.—The Baltimore American makes these judicious remarks upon a late failure to pay interest upon some American stocks, held in London:

"By its late failure, to pay the interest on the loan which had been procured in London, the city of Mobile has not only discredited its own securities, but it is to be feared, has been the means of inflicting a grievous injury upon the country at large. Foreign capitalists look in the first place to the certainty of eventual re-imbursement, and in the second to the prompt payment of interest, whenever it shall become due. As the failure to which we have adverted could not, perhaps, have taken place at a more unlucky moment than the present, and should not means be taken immediately to counteract the effect of it by making good the interest, the mischief done to the country at large will be incalculable. The consequences will probably be the more injurious, as, having at command in the form of cotton, the material for making remittances, the omission on the part of the Corporation in question to do so, will be construed into a want of inclination to meet its engagements, and will be eagerly seized by interested parties as an instance of bad faith in Americans."

RALEIGH AND GASTON RAIL ROAD.

The Third Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company was held at the Office, in this City, on Monday and Tuesday last. The report of the chief engineer shows that the work is being rapidly executed. The excavation and embankment in fact to within seven miles of Raleigh, and the track comprising but a very small amount of work, to be done within a few weeks. On the parts completed, most of the timber has been laid, and iron for the whole distance, between Raleigh and this place, has been purchased. Upon a portion of the Road already in use, the cars from the transportation of freight and passengers have greatly exceeded the expectations of the friends of the road; indeed, such has been the press of goods and produce at the different houses, that the limited power employed by the Petersburg company upon the road has been entirely inadequate to the convenience of freight as it might accumulate. Every effort has been made by the parties interested, however, to give satisfaction, and we understand such arrangements are now making as will enable the company during the present year, to place their own engines upon the Road.

Geo. W. Mordecai, Esq. was re-elected president, and the following gentlemen elected directors for the ensuing year, unanimously, viz: James Cameron, William Boylan, John H. Joseph W. Hawkins, and William Robertson, Register.

ITEMS.

COINAGE AT THE MINT DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, 1839.

In Eagles	1,000,000
In Half Eagles	500,000
In Quarter Eagles	250,000
Total	1,750,000

Land Sales in Florida.—The recent arrangement made by Gen. Macomb with the Seminole Indians, which we gave in our columns last evening, affords great encouragement for purchasers of public lands, which are to be offered during the ensuing month at auction at St. Augustine. The character of the Territory of Florida, in point of soil and climate, has been greatly elevated by the more general acquaintance with its capabilities which has been by the explorations made in the course of military service. No section of the nation affords more encouragement for the cultivation of cotton, sugar, and the other productions of warm climates.—*The Globe.*

The Legislature of New York has passed a law for regulating the speed of steamboats, the provisions of which will lessen the danger heretofore incurred by travellers. By it all steamboats navigating the Hudson are forbidden under the penalty of \$250, to proceed at a greater speed than the rate of six miles an hour, while passing any of the public works constructed by the U. S. for the improvement of the navigation of the Hudson south of Albany and Troy—or at a greater speed than four miles an hour; while passing the works at Albany.

No person having charge of a boat, shall, under the penalty of \$500, allow to be cruised "as a due or an unsafe quantity of steam, for the purpose of exceeding any other boat, or increasing the speed of his own." If the penalties of these sections cannot be enforced against the officers of the boats, they may be recovered from the owners.—*American.*

Baltic Fleet.—The United Service Journal states, that a rumor which had prevailed for some time as to the determination of ministers to send a demonstration fleet to the Baltic, proved to be incorrect. The fleet is to be commanded by Admiral Gage:—The Bellisle, Benbow, Blenheim, Callis, Hastings, Illustration, Agincourt, Edinburgh, and a tenth, the name of which has not been made known. It seems that information which has reached the foreign office of the fleet's disposition recently manifested by Russia, led to this determination.

Murderers Taken.—The murderers of John Smith, who was found near Athens, Ala., and killed in our last, have both been taken; and, as expected, are now lodged in jail, at Athens. The first was taken near Lebanon in this State, and stated, as we understand, that his brother was White; but that it was done in self-defense. The other was taken, we learn, in Kentucky, and through this place on Monday evening last. These persons are said to be brothers, sons of Thornton, and lived on Kelly's creek, the line of Ohio and Kentucky. They are known as—*Times of Chicago.*

